

# Foot Ulcer Diagnosis Guidance

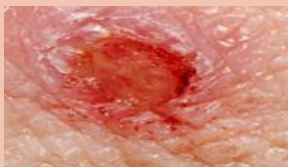
## Pressure ulcer

A pressure ulcer is localised damage to the skin and/or underlying tissue, usually over a bony prominence (or related to a medical or other device), resulting from sustained pressure, including pressure associated with shear (EPUAP 2019).

### Category 1



### Category 2



### Category 3



### Category 4



### Unstageable



### Deep Tissue Injury (DTI)



## Other Foot Ulcers

A foot ulcer is defined as skin loss that originates below the malleolus (ankle) (Lower Limb Recommendations for Care, 2020).

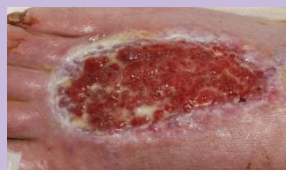
### Interdigital wound



### Neuropathic ulcer



### Trauma



## Other risk factors for foot ulcers are:

### Friction (from footwear)



### Bony deformity



### Callus (dry skin)



### Fissure



## Ischaemic ulcer

Ischaemic Ulcers (caused by arterial insufficiency) are mostly located on the lateral surface of the ankle or distal digits.

Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is a risk factor for Ischaemic Ulcers.

### Ischaemic



### Ischaemic



### Ischaemic



### Ischaemic



Please ensure offloading of the foot is considered e.g heel elevation, pressure relieving support surface, footwear with supportive heel cup and fastener (avoid slip on shoes as more likely to cause friction).